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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867. NO. 19.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS,
BALL TICKETS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
LABELS, &c., &c., &c

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. R. R. WIESTLING most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
Office that of the late Dr. Estate. mch13-1y*

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Linden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST*,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 18, 1866.

E. J. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to Leister's New Building, Hill street, Huntingdon.
July 31, 1867.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. AULTZ & FEE,
may2,1866 Proprietors.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that he has leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage. AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN.
July 31, '67.-tf.

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Next door to the Franklin House, in the Diamond.
Country trade supplied. apl7'67

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, &c.
&c., &c. *Especial attention paid to Watch Repairing.*
☞Watches neatly repaired and warranted.
Huntingdon, Sept 18, 1867 6m

MILTON S. LYTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. apl7'68

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to his care. *Military* and other claims of soldiers and their heirs against the State or Government collected without delay.
OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House
Jan.1,1867

R. McMURTRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government.
au22,1863

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY.
The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.
ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1868.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, F. M. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN
JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.
Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES, &C.
ANY of the above articles can be had by addressing the subscriber. Stoves of all kinds and sizes to suit the wants of all.
We call the attention of the public to the
AUTOCRAT COOKING STOVE,
as one beyond competition. It is a pretty pattern, good baker, with large oven, and suitable for either coal or wood. Stoves furnished at foundry prices. Any person wishing to purchase a stove without cooking utensils can do so, and the prices of all the articles will be deducted. All stoves warranted. Samples can be seen at Mr. Hughe's store, Mill Creek, or at the residence of the subscriber.
All parlor stoves furnished at low prices. Stoves delivered at any railroad station
se12-tf D. WALKER, Airy Dale, Huntingdon county, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TO THE LADIES.
The best assortment of
ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash, store of
WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at
{may7} WM. MARCH & BRO.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS.
HEMLOCK, PINE BILL STUFF, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand.
Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames, furnished at manufacturers' prices.
Grain and country produce generally bought at market rates. WAGONER & BRO.,
aug28-tf Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

Gratuitous Advertisements.

[The following Cards are published gratuitously. Merchants and business men generally who advertise liberally in the columns of THE GLOBE for six months or longer, will have their Cards inserted here during the continuance of their advertisement. Otherwise, special Business Cards inserted at the usual rates.]

DR. WM. BREWSTER, McConnellstown. [Cures by Electropathy.]

M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. P. RUDOLPH, Dealer in Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Huntingdon.

ROBLEY & MARSH, Merchant Tailors, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. GREENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Huntingdon, Pa.

C. H. MILLER & SON, Dealers in all kinds of Fine Leather, Findings, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JAMES HIGGENS, Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet Ware, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

A. L. LEWIS, Wholesale and retail Merchant, Leister's New Building, Huntingdon.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON, Merchants, Main st., east of Washington Hotel, Huntingdon

GLAZIER & BRO, Retail Merchants, Washington st, near the jail, Huntingdon.

ZYENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? *One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve.* The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. *FRANCIS B. WALLACE.*

THE LAMB IMPROVED
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.
Please call and see this valuable Machine, and the work which it produces. Machines with all the appurtenances, for sale at the low price of $65, and warranted as represented. CALL AND SEE IT.
—Room, on WASHINGTON Street, (opposite the "GLOBE" Printing office,) HUNTINGDON, Pa.
An assortment of Knit Goods on hand, for sale, and made to order on short notice. Such as Ladies,' Misses', and Children's Stockings, Gents' Woolen and Cotton Socks also, Scarfs, Afghans, Price Warmers, Caps, Tidys, &c.
The LAMB KNITTING Machine is very simple, and finishes its work; capable of producing more than a dozen different stitches; it is unlike any other Machine of the kind in the market; it will do the work of twenty women and is suitable for institutes as well as families.
It is complete in every particular, and without a wheel

FARMERS
And their LADIES should see this Machine in operation, so REMEMBER the place and do not fail to see it.
WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the "GLOBE" Office.)
HUNTINGDON, Penn'a.
Jly31-67-tf S. M. LONGWELL, Agt.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

MONEY!
ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!
The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at his residence on St. Clair street near Bentdott's.
may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars 5mh7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NEW
LEATHER STORE.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, *they have just opened a splendid assortment of*
FINE LEATHER,
Consisting in part of
FRENCH CALF SKIN,
KIP,
MOROCCO,
LININGS,
BINDINGS,
SOLE,
UPPER,
HARNESS,
SKIRTING, &C.,
Together with a general assortment of
FINDINGS.
The trade is invited to call and examine our stock. Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

READ AND BE POSTED!
TO THE NEWLY MARRIED
AND ALL IN WANT OF
New Furniture, &c.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS
Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.
He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring bed Bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Wareroom and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866 JAMES HIGGINS.

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

NOTICE TO ALL.
HILL STREET MARKET,
OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
R. G. MORRISON respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he continues the meat market business in all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Beef, Pork, Pudding and Sausage, salt Beef and Pork, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Spices of all kinds, Catsup and Sauces, Teas, Soaps, Cheese, Salt, Lard, &c , &c.,
All of which he will continue to sell at reasonable prices The highest prices paid for hides and tallow. Thomas Colder, at Alexandria, and March & Bro., at Coffee Run, are my agents to purchase at their places.
Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. R. G. MORRISON.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

Can't Be Beaten!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA
Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1867.

GEO. SHAEFFER
Has just returned from the east with a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,
Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most
REASONABLE PRICES,
and those who purchase once will surely call again.
BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,
and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond.

JUNIATA
STEAM PEARL MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
IS NOW
IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.
The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.
GRAIN, of every description,
Bought at this mill.
McCAHAN & SON.
Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A KISS.

Let me kiss you for your mother—
For your sister—cousin—aunt—
Or for somebody not either
Whom I long to kiss and can't.
I could wish my love beside me
As I've you beside me now;
But the pleasure is denied me,
So I'll kiss you anyhow.

I adore the lady dearly
(I assure you that I do,)
Can you understand me clearly
That my kiss is not for you?
In your keeping I may leave it,
As another's—not your own;
So I beg you'll not receive it
As a gift, but as a loan.

You have silken, yellow tresses,
While my love's are black as night;
And your eyes—o'en Love confesses—
Are a dozen times as bright.
But I covet from another
What another cannot grant;
So I'll kiss you for your mother—
Or your sister—cousin—aunt!

Vice President Wade.

His Views on the Elections---Grant---Chase.

"Mac," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has had a long interview with Acting Vice President Wade, and has printed the conversation which took place. We make the following extracts:

"Now," said Mr. Wade, "because we've been whipped on the first trial, I suppose some of the weak kneed brothers will be for backing out on that question. But I won't back a d—d inch. I'm for it now as strong as I was before the election, ands tronger, too, because there is more need of being stronger for it, to conquer a mean prejudice. But you'll see men trying to bush the thing up, and to smother it and to dodge it in every way they can, and men who call themselves Radicals, too. Hell's full of such Radicals as we'll have now. I'm for it because I think it's right, and I know it's right; and if a thing is right, the only way is to keep at it till it wins, for it is sure to win some time or another. There is not a great reform in the history of the world that wasn't unpopular at first. And not one of them was ever carried by dropping it, and running like scared hounds from it, after it was beaten once. No, sir; we are committed to the doctrine of universal suffrage, and no man is a Republican who would desert it now. But, although that's my belief, mark my word, there'll be the damndest craw-fishing you ever saw from this time forward. Well, let them go. We can win without them, and we will win, too, just as sure as the Almighty is just and heaven above us. It will become harder every year for the Copperheads to beat us on that issue, and they won't beat us very often, either, if we only make a bold front, and go at 'em with fixed bayonets every time."

"Well now, what the devil has an election in Ohio got to do with the matter [impeachment]. If Andy Johnson is guilty, put him out; if not, acquit him; that's the way to do it. They ought to have pressed the investigation right along after they started it. And so they would have done last winter, if there hadn't been so many men in the Senate and House who wanted to keep on good terms with the White House. There were too many men from Ohio and other States, who wanted their brothers and friends appointed to office, and knew that Andy was bidding high for votes. It was one of the most shameful speculations in the history of this or any other country, to see men selling themselves and their constituents for office last winter."

I asked him if he thought the Republican party would have fared better in the late elections if Johnson had been impeached and turned out of office. "Certainly it would," said he. "If we had made out a case against him *and turned him out, (and we shouldn't have turned him out unless we had made a good case)* we'd have been much stronger. There's nothing the people like in a party so well as boldness; and nothing hurts a party so much as timidity. If the people think you are afraid to do a thing that you ought to do, they'll beat you certain. They like pluck. A white-livered party will soon go to pieces. It was because we took hold of the slavery question in good earnest that we won on it, and we never did win until we did take hold of it in that way."

Referring to Presidential matters, Mr. Wade said it had looked to him for a year past as if the Republican party would take Grant up for President, and run him in with a hurrah. He was sorry to see that disposition, and believed no good would come of it. "The trouble with Grant is," said he, "you don't know where he stands. It seems very singular that a man could have lived through this terrible war without identifying himself with any party, and that men pretending to be Republicans should try to rush him into the White House without asking him a single question as to where he stands on the great issues now before the country. Still, I have felt it in my bones that they would do that very thing."

I asked Mr. Wade if he had ever conversed with General Grant on political topics.

"I have tried to do it," said he, "but I never could bring him out. When I saw the popular current appearing to run in his favor I thought I would like to know how he stood on the great questions before us—whether he was for Johnson or Congress, or what the devil he was for; but I never could get anything out of him. As quick as I'd talk politics he'd talk horses, and he could talk hours on that without getting tired. Well, horses are very good, but in these times a man may be all right on horses and all wrong on politics. Grant may be all right for what I know, but then again he may be all wrong. If he wants to be President by my voice, and the voice of the men I act with, he must not only be right, but he must prove that he is."

I inquired of Mr. Wade what proof he would require from General Grant before supporting him as a Presidential candidate. Would a letter indorsing the Radical policy do?

"No, it won't. We must have his word backed by some official act showing him to be in sympathy with us, and in favor of the doctrines we advocate. We won't take any man's word after what we've gone through. Grant must come out and show his hand as a pronounced Republican or he can't get *my support. I don't know that my* support amounts to much, but what little there is of it will go in the right direction."

"Now," said Mr. Wade, "it is very strange that when men talk of availability they always mean something squinting toward Copperheadism. Men vote on principle here, and if anybody *thinks* that a mere military record is going to win on the Reserve he's mistaken. The best Republicans in the State will stay at home. They don't care for shoulder straps, but they do care for straight Republican principles, and they won't have any other General Grant, without a platform and without a pledge, can't more than carry the Reserve. A pronounced Republican will get fifty thousand majority; that just the difference between availability and principle in this coming fight, *and men who propose to cram a* no party candidate, for a no principle candidate, down our throats, may as well make a note of it. And I think it is a great mistake to suppose that a mere military reputation can win anywhere in the next election. Recent elections show that cry won't avail any longer. In Ohio they came near beating one of the best soldiers in the State with a peace Copperhead for Governor; in Connecticut last spring, they beat a splendid soldier with Mr. English; in New York last year, the Republicans beat soldiers running on the Democratic ticket, and so on. The people want to fight political battles on principle. If Grant wants the Presidency let him come out like a man and say which side he is on, and if he is strong enough on our side we'll elect him. But it is neither wise nor necessary *for us to run an availability candidate.* We will have the Southern States reorganized by that time, and they will vote right. Then we can rely on enough Northern States to insure the election of our man, whoever he may be.

I spoke of the movement on foot to secure the Republican nomination for Mr. Chase, and asked Mr. Wade what he thought of it. Well, he said, he didn't know how strong Chase was, though he didn't think he was as strong now in the Reserve as he used to be. But he would make a good candidate, and if nominated would be heartily supported, because he was a pronounced Republican. Ever since the Chicago Convention, Chase and his friends had an idea that I was opposed to him and trying to defeat him in one way or another. Not a word of truth in it. If Chase can be nominated next year, well and good. *At any rate, I think* Ohio ought to present a united front at the Convention, and cast her vote solid for somebody, and if anybody tries to defeat that result they are no friends of mine. I have seen it stated that there are men in Southern Ohio who pretend to act as my friends, and who would support me merely to defeat Chase. They never will do anything of the kind with my consent. If Chase can be nominated, I think he will make a good President, and we can elect him."

LIFE'S AUTUMN.—Like the leaf, life has its fading. We speak and think of it with sadness, just as we think of the autumn season. But there should be no sadness at the fading of a life that has done well its work. If we rejoice at the advent of a new life; if we welcome *the coming of a new pilgrim* to the uncertainty of this world's way, why should there be so much gloom when all the uncertainties are past, and life at its waning wears the glory of a complete task? Beautiful as childhood is in its freshness and innocence, its beauty is that of untried life. It is the beauty of promise, of spring, of the bud. A holier and rarer beauty is the beauty which the waning life of faith and duty wears.

It is the duty of a thing completed, and as men come together when some great work is achieved, and see in its concluding nothing but gladness, so ought we to feel when the setting sun flings back its beams upon a life that has answered well its purposes. When the bud drops are blighted, and there goes all hope of the harvest, one may well be sad, but when the ripened year sinks amid the garniture of autumn flowers and leaves, why should we regret or murmur? And so a life that is ready and waiting to hear the "well done" of God, whose latest virtues are its noblest, should be given back to God in uncomplaining reverence, we rejoicing that earth is capable of so much gladness, and is permitted such virtue.

☞A maiden being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied, "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted and virtue without a stain—the inheritance from parents who had these and nothing else to leave me."

☞No man was ever so much deceived as by himself.

Pursuits In Life.

To think labor disgraceful is one of the greatest mistakes that can be made. The mere fact that a man is obliged to labor is not a misfortune, neither is the fact that labor may produce slow results. No man should be ashamed of the spot in which he is placed, and whatever he may lose, whether money or rank, he should be careful not to lose manhood or courage, honesty or truthfulness. They are among the essential necessaries of this life. A man should always honor his calling, whatever it may be. Henry Ward Beecher writes that he never likes "to hear a man dispraise the vocation to which he is called. It is not a good and wholesome sight. Men are perpetually making mistakes in regard to their pursuits in life, and a man may perceive that if he had had an opportunity, and could have followed this or that occupation, he would, as he is organized, have been more in harmony with his work; but a man might as well repine because he is not a Frenchman or Italian, and is an Anglo-Saxon, as mourn over his lot in life. When a man is born, it is done with, and he cannot help it. You have got to be what you are. And as a man has been educated, so must he pursue life. And to murmur at his occupation, and look wistfully at something else, and spend his time thinking what he would like to do, and to cover that other pursuit with his imagination, and make fanciful flowers grow upon it, and see abundant and varied fruits hanging from its boughs, while making his own business as barren and hateful as possible, by associating it with dust and wet, and inexorable necessity, and rising in the morning to say, 'Must I go to work again to day?' and going home at night, to curse the day's work. That is unmanly, and mean for a man that God has endowed with the many faculties of his mind on purpose that he may clothe his tasks with fancy, and plan them with variety, and fill them with blessings. I love to see some sturdy smith, or laboring mason, or carpenter, or delver in the soil, who, although he perceives that there are occupations that would have given him a larger sphere, and more agreeable results, yet honors and dignifies his vocation, and makes every man that comes after him a better man—because he has left with his pursuit an honorable name."

THE PAST.—Oh, how many beautiful pictures are framed in the past, and hung up in the halls of memory. The star of hope may rise high and shine bright, and fling its radiant beams far into the future, but the past is all our own. Its youthful scenes are fresh and fair as a May morning. The scene of early school boy days dance before us like sunbeams on the rippling stream, that hurries down the hill side to meet the rushing waters in the vale. And how many familiar faces of romping boys and rosy-faced girls, seem to look upon us once more, all radiant with the glee of heartfelt merriment. The play ground, the old school house springs up before us, and we almost hear the shouts as of old, as they chase each other, each one doing his best to take; and not to be taken. And do we not hear as of old the wild outbreak of boisterous merriment when the fugitive falls in his flight, and the pursuer tumbles over him. These were happy days, and they teach us an important lesson of leniency to youth. But the recollections of ripor years are somewhat mingled with sorrow and sadness, sunshine and storm. Perhaps a friend we dearly loved, was missed from the social gatherings, for death had claimed him or her for his unwilling victim and chilled the warm heart of true friendship in his cold embrace. But this could not long damp the ardor of manhood's vigorous maturity, for life is like a journey and some must be left at the depot of the destroyer. The pace of onward progress was only sickened for a moment by the sad and solemn event. But here comes a caution and with its silent finger warns us to desist. So let us hang up this picture in some shadowy room of dim recollection lest we spoil the beauty of earlier scenes sketched by the fairy hand of fond imagination.

COL. DAN RICE.—Col. Dan Rice, the great showman, delivered his farewell address, at the last exhibition of his circus, at Pittsburg, on Saturday last. In the course of his remarks, Col. Rice said that he had been in the ring for twenty five years, "had made more money than any six of the richest circus men in the world, not by trickery, or fraud, or gewgaws, or six-penny plays," but "honestly by laboring in a circle of forty-two feet in diameter—the ring." He also gave a statement of the manner in which he expended his money, in the course of which he said that "since 1841 I have devoted to *charitable and patriotic societies*, and given away to assist in succoring the poor, wounded, sick and oppressed, over a million and a half of dollars, and I have the documents to prove it." Previous to the delivery of the address, the printers of Pittsburgh, through Mr. James Onslow, presented Col. Rice with a beautifully bound copy of Shakspeare's Works.

☞A young man in New Haven on Monday, rushed into a drug store, and in great alarm, asked the clerk if benzine was poisonous. "No," said the clerk, "why?" "Because," said the fellow, "father went to the closet to take down the gin bottle, and, by mistake, took several swallows before he knew it." "He's all right," said the clerk. "The only difference between benzine and the modern gin, is the smell.

☞See fourth page.

What American Girls say of Kissing.

The varied emotions excited by young ladies in leading cities along the line from Boston to St. Louis, as kisses are caught or stolen from their sweet lips, are expressed in something like the following manner: A Boston girl says, with an assumption of indignation, "Sir I declare such liberty as that is beyond all bounds of propriety and gentlemanly manners; I"—she is stopped by another which isn't resisted very badly. The New York girl says, "indeed, Mr. Brown, your conduct is a little familiar, if not ardent; I've half a mind to ask what you take me for?" The reply of Mr. Brown is that he takes her for something nice and sweet, and sharp smacking ensues. The Buffalo girl says, with marked positiveness of manner, but with equally marked insincerity: "Wretch, thief, put that right back; I wouldn't lose it *for the world.*" She not only don't lose it, but gets (as she wants,) double principal and interest. The Philadelphia girl says, "So you think that's dreadful smart; you wouldn't have done it if I had been looking; no indeed;" but she makes it a point not to look. The Baltimore girl says: "Repeat the insult if you dare, sir," and exposes her fact that it may be done easily and often. The Washington girl remarks, "You've been and gone and done it, have you? Now cipher out how much better you feel, and calculate when you'll get another chance." The Chicago girl says, "Confound your impudence; do you take me for a New Yorker? I'd have you know there is a spice of danger in that little matter." The only danger she apprehends is that you won't cut and come again. The Cincinnati girl says, "Did you ever—no, I never; you men are perfect monsters." Affects tears and indignation, but is assuaged by a duplication of the old dose. The Louisville girl says, "You've done it sure, and well. If there any more of the same sort, please help yourself. If you can stand it, I can." The Detriot girl says: "Mien Jerusalem I vnat a naughty, funny man. Better you look out how you take one, two, four more, before mine goot mother comes." The St. Louis girl says: "Oh, go along with your nonsense; you can't do it again." She exposes herself, and it is done several times.—*Boston Post.*

DO IT WELL.—Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted, because it is apparently unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate, insensibly, into bad workmen.

"That is a good rough job," said a foreman in our hearing, and he meant that it was a piece of work, not elegant in itself, but strongly made, and well put together.

Training the hand and eye to do work well, leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. *No one need hope to rise above* his present situation, who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar.

Some of the wisest law makers, the best statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, the most ingenious mechanics rose from the great mass.

A rival to a certain lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly, by saying, "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer, unabashed, "and I did it well." And by his habit of doing even little things well, he rose to greater.

Take heart, all who toil, all youths in humble situations, all in adverse circumstances. If it be but to drive the plow, strive to do it well; if only to cut bolts, make good ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the iron hot. It is attention to business that lifts the feet high up on the ladder.

ANGEL OF SORROW.—The ministration of sorrow is often that of an angel. We know her not as she stands before us—her brow veiled, her celestial form *clothed in the garments of mourning.* The majesty of her presence only heaven will disclose. Our hearts shrink. We would keep her from our circle. But could we see the sweetness of her glance, could we know how of our chastened tears she makes pearls to string upon the hem of our garments; how she cleanses the spotted purity of our souls, and bearing our sighs to heaven, changes them for songs of gladness, we should no longer tremble at her name; we should not burthen her ministrations with vexed sighs, but greet her with holy patience. Every time she came to us we should receive special honors, and grow beautiful daily in the sight of men and angels.

THE DEVIL IN HIS BREECHES.—Daniel Webster had an anecdote of old Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buckskin breeches in cool weather. One Sunday morning in the autumn, Father Searl brought his breeches down from the garret, but the wasps had taken possession during the summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the scriptures to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit, slapping his thigh. But the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, but he explained the matter by saying: "Brethren, don't be alarmed; the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches!" Webster always told it with great glee to the ministers.

☞Great talkers are like broken pitchers, everything runs out of them.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } Editors.

☞The Greensburg *Republican* nominates Col. Dan. Rice for President.

☞Secretary Welles has been very sick, but is getting better.

☞If you don't want to be "sold" don't invest in any of the "Grand Presentation Enterprises."

☞Thad. Stevens says:—"We have thrown away our billions and are still throwing away millions by mismanagement."

☞Congress meets in special session on Thursday next The new Congress will commence the first Monday in December, when the present Congress closes.

☞It is now announced in Richmond that the trial of Jeff. Davis will commence on the 25th inst. It is understood Chief Justice Chase will not preside.

A New Candidate.—The evening Democratic papers of Washington city, nominates Gen. Sherman, and John P. Stockton of New Jersey, for President and Vice President.

☞Weston, the pedestrian, has made three attempts to travel one hundred miles in one day, and failed; at last accounts he had arrived at Conneaut, Ohio, on the 16th. His feet were badly swollen.

☞If Grant should turn up a Conservative, would the *Journal & American* take his name down from their mast-head? And should his name be taken down would the editors run up Judge Chase—a notorious Radical?

☞The following item of *news* we clip from the *Nevada* (California,) *Transcript*:

"Some of the Pennsylvania papers are urging the claims of ex-Governor Wm. Bigler of that State, as Democratic candidate for President."

☞Lewis Lindsey, colored delegate to the Virginia State Constitutional Convention, was arrested in Richmond on the 12th inst., for using language in a speech calculated to incite the colored against the white citizens of Virginia.

☞The Republican County Committee of Blair county, held a meeting on Saturday, and declared in favor of Gen. Grant for President, and Gov. Geary for Vice President, and elected Hon. L. W. Hall delegate to the next State Convention.

☞The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States Government took place at New Archangel on the 13th inst., by Captain Pestrechoff, acting commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major General Rousseau.

☞Who will be the next President of the United States? If office-hunting politicians could only know the man it would matter little to them who he is—they would be for him. Office for themselves is what most interests the large majority of President makers.

☞Thad. Stevens is in Washington, but in such feeble health that it is not expected that he will be able to take his seat in the House. He is in a rapid decline, almost completely worn out. He will be missed as the radical leader. He is in the neighborhood of eighty years of age.

☞Thad. Stevens says "the Southern people must be whipped into submission to the doctrines set forth by Congress if they do not peaceably accept the situation from a radical standpoint." Well, we do not believe the whites of the South will accept negro supremacy.

☞The aggregate result of the election in Kansas upon the negro suffrage and female suffrage amendment is as follows:—For negro suffrage, 5995; against negro suffrage, 13,563; for female suffrage, 5043; against female suffrage, 13,498. At the same time an amendment was submitted disfranchising disloyal persons, and adopted by a vote of 9253 in its favor to 8603 against it.

☞Hon. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, says:

"I have not the patience to read anything advocating the sneaking expedient of paying the national debt in *depreciated* currency."

"Greenbacks" are considered par in this neighborhood—they pay taxes, and we are willing to receive them in payment of old as well as new debts—contracts.

☞If a man steals a ham, a loaf of bread, a bushel of wheat, a bushel of potatoes, or other articles to feed his starving children, and is detected, he is pronounced a thief, and often sent to the penitentiary, but if a man steals a hundred thousand dollars he is a defaulter, and the chances of his ever seeing the inside of a prison are too remote to be taken into consideration. To cheat a neighbor is an every day occurrence. To promise to pay when there is no intention of paying is about as honest as to enter your neighbor's hen coop and steal his chickens.

☞Our suggestion in the *Globe* of last week, that the Union men of the war return to a Union Party organization, has been favorably and enthusiastically received by many of the best men (now acting with the radical Republican organization,) in the county. A "Union party" was successful in the last Presidential campaign—since then the radicals reorganized the party to suit their radical notions, and to-day we find their platform and organization below par with a majority of the party and sure to be defeated at future elections. The Vallandigham Democracy can only be defeated by a "Union Party,"—the good old party that crushed the rebellion. The friends of a "Union Party," will find us always ready to work with them for the *Union* and for the best interests of the people. Our columns are open to any suggestions from Union men.

Terrible Storm.—Advices from Porto Rico by the Cuba cable state that that island has been visited by a tempest more severe than the two terrible gales which visited the ill-fated island previous to 1850. All the towns have been terribly desolated, one thousand houses have been laid in ruins, and three thousand have been severely damaged. No news has been received regarding the effects of the storm in the central portion of the island, where, on the savannas, many herds are pastured; but elsewhere the cattle have been killed and the fields swept entirely bare. The loss is incalculable. During the gale the little island of Tortola, of the Virgin Group, entirely disappeared, being completely submerged, it is said, for eight hours. Every living thing, man or animal, upon it perished. It is said some ten thousand human beings were drowned.

☞A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that "the negroes in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties of Virginia are now debating in their secret leagues whether they shall take possession of the land of the whites by violence on the 1st of January, if Congress do not give it to them as they say has been promised. The Radical delegates from Mecklenberg to the convention are urging them to take the lands of the whites at all hazards. None of the negroes will hire themselves unless they get possession of the entire plantation, horses, mules, and tools. The negroes are all armed and the whites are not. Much fear of a war between the races is felt in this portion of the State."

☞A new Republican daily and weekly paper to be called "*The State Guard*," is to be commenced in Harrisburg, on the 2d of December. The editors and proprietors are Robt. Dunglison, Private Secretary to Gov. Geary, Wien Forney, State Librarian, and recent editor of the *Telegraph*, and Levi Kauffman, of Cumberland county. The objection to the *Telegraph* is that it is under the complete control of Simon Cameron, and none but his friends can be treated with respect in his columns.

Forney's Letters from Europe.—We have received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut st., Phila., a copy of Col. Forney's new book, entitled "Letters from Europe by John W. Forney." The book is handsomely gotten up and the letters are interesting to all readers. It will be sent free of postage on remitting two dollars to the publishers—or it can be had at our Book Store.

Taxation.—If we look to history we shall see that nearly all great revolutions have been caused by unjust or oppressive taxation. Touch the pockets of the people, tax them beyond measure, call upon the laboring masses for the product of their sweat and labor to maintain an extravagant Government, and there will surely be a revolt. In arbitrary or monarchical Governments there will be insurrection or a bloody revoltion; under a popular Government like ours the revolution will be effected at the ballot box. Our own glorious revolution was the result of the unjust and oppressive taxes imposed by the imperial Government of Great Britain. The first great revolution and succeeding revolution in France sprang mainly from like causes. So it has been in England and other countries throughout all history, and even as far back as the revolt of the ten tribes of Israel under Jeroboam, because the yoke of Reboboam was too heavy to be borne. Can any one be so short-sighted, then, as not to see that the Americans must soon revolt at the oppressive taxation now imposed upon them? A people who make their own laws by representatives chosen every two years will not long endure extravagant and oppressive legislation.—*New York Herald.*

The Suffrage Question.—The New York Times thus concludes a long and elaborate article upon Thaddeus Stevens and his views on the suffrage question:

"The suffrage question is to become a subject of political contest. Up to the present time the States have had control of it. The Constitution, in express language, gives it to them. An effort is now to be made to take it away from them and confer it upon Congress. The effort is right enough. Perhaps such a change ought to be made. It is possible, certainly, that the whole spirit and opinion of the people have changed, and that they now prefer a continental empire, such as Mr. Stevens describes—with a central power resting on universal suffrage regulated and controlled by the States composing it, which our fathers framed. If they do—if the country is ready for the change and the people demand it—it not only may, but it must be made. But this must be done by the people themselves, through an amendment to the Constitution, and not by Congress, through the enactment of a law. And this is the mode by which the Republican party must seek the change, if it decide to seek it at all.

Speech of President Johnson.

The serenade to President Johnson, on Wednesday evening last, was a pretty heavy demonstration. Some thousand of people were present. After quiet had been obtained, Col. Jas. R. O'Beirne, on the part of the Conservative Army and Navy Union, presented the following address:

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—Mr. President—The Conservative Army and Navy Union of the District of Columbia tender you, their honored chief, the compliment of a grand serenade in congratulation of newly promised hope for the welfare of our recently hitherto unhappy country. Our Conservative friends throughout the District, representing the different States of the Union, join us in trusting that the present, with its arguments, may be a harbinger of renewed future prosperity and tranquility and brotherly love throughout the land. We invoke Providence to strengthen your hands, to give you courage and fortitude to aid you in the successful performance of the grand mission it is yours to perform. "*Salus populi lex suprema est.*"

At the conclusion of the address of Col. O'Beirne, the President spoke as follows:

The Speech of the President.

Fellow-citizens:—it is not my intention to make an address upon this occasion, but simply to tender you my thanks for this demonstration—a demonstration approbating what your fellow-citizens have declared in the recent elections in the various States of the Union. They will appreciate your response to what they have done, and send back greeting that the Union of the States must be maintained according to the original design of our fathers.

I confess I am gratified, but not surprised, at the result of the recent elections. I have always had undoubting confidence in the people. They may sometimes be misled by a "lying spirit in the mouths of their prophets," but never perverted; and in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours through which I have passed—and many of them, God knows, have been dark enough—and when our Constitution was in the utmost peril, when our free institutions were assailed by a formidable force, and our great republic seemed to be tottering to its fall, and when I felt how vain were my efforts alone to preserve these institutions in their integrity, and to save the republic from ruin, I was still hopeful; I had still an abiding confidence in the people, and felt assured that they, in their might, would come to the rescue. They have come! And thank God they have come, and that our republic may yet be saved. [Tremendous cheering.]

It was but the other day that I officially declared that the remedy for the present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people themselves. They know what the remedy is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal obnoxious laws; they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or, from apathy on their part, too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved. The people have spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Thank God! they have spoken; for it is upon their intelligence and their integrity that I have always relied, and still rely. The Constitution of the country, which was imperilled, has recently been before them for consideration, and it has had new life and vigor imparted to it from its original source—the people. It comes back to us with renewed strength and power. Let it now be translated high up in the heavens, written in letters of living light, as the symbol of liberty and union, justice, magnanimity, and fraternity! Good night.

At the conclusion of the address of President Johnson he was repeatedly cheered by the vast assemblage. President Johnson then bowed "good night," and the immense throng commenced to disperse.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thaddeus Stevens, Views. Col. Forney a Candidate for Vice President.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Thad. Stevens arrived here last night, and was visited at his residence to day by a number of personal friends. He conversed freely on politics and the state of the country. He was not much disappointed, and not at all disheartened, he said, by the result of the late elections. He expected negro suffrage to be defeated when it was first presented to the people of the North, but it must not, on that account, be abandoned. It was a fundamental plank in the Republican platform, and must be pressed until it was carried. Alluding to the next Presidency, he had no particular personal preference but he was utterly opposed to the idea of running after any man and making him a candidate on his own terms. He was sure the Republican party was strong enough to elect its candidate on a square fight, without sailing under false colors and being trapped into an expediency nomination. He hoped the Republican members would not be scared out of their principles by the late elections, but that they would stand up to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and get the Southern States readmitted upon it in time to have them represented in the Electoral College. While the old gentleman was earnestly expatiating in this strain, the hour of four o'clock P. M., arrived, and he abruptly dismissed all his visitors by saying that under the direction of his medical adviser he must take his medicine and retire to bed. Secretary Seward called soon after, but was denied an interview, as the nurse in attendance said that nobody must be allowed to see Mr. S. after four o'clock.

The latest phase of the Presidential movement is the mention of Colonel Forney's name for Vice President. Colonel Forney gives private assurances that he and Grant would sweep Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority.

A Negro for President of the United States.

The *Church Union*, a professionally religious journal, which is published in New York, gravely proposes that Fred. Douglass, a negro, shall be elected President of the United States, and in an article nearly a column in length, proceeds to give its reasons therefor. We extract the principal points of the argument of the editor in favor of a black man for the distinguished position once honored by Washington. Let it be remembered that these extracts are from a journal published by men with white skin:

1. He represents by his race a sixth part of the population of the land. By the simplest principles of justice to all the people who must share the burdens and the blessings of this government, we ask candid men, and no others will care to read this article through, if it is not time this endless blarney about equal rights to all should be put to some practical test? It is due five millions of American-born citizens, as loyal to our flag and our principles as any in the nation, that some one of their number have the supreme control of the executive branch of this government for a brief period at least. Fred. Douglass is universally accepted as their leading statesman; therefore we advocate his elevation to that office.

2. It is expedient. Nothing would sooner settle this disturbed country than a test like this. It would elevate and make honorable a race that must otherwise remain as it is, embarrassed by the prejudices of the bad and the fastidious, the aristocrats and the selfish, and all who hate the principles at the foundation of this government. Elevate Fred. Douglass to the presidency, and you do more to silence these busy and otherwise hopeful enemies of freedom and this Union than fifty sessions of Congress and all the talk of thirty years past. An act is what we want. That settles something Talk does nothing.

It is expedient because he can be elected more easily than any other Radical candidate. We can't trust the white man in this emergency. Sheridan is very well, but he was an old line Whig, and Andrew Johnson ought to be a warning to all future time for us. A white man like Sheridan could carry some military but little moral power. Fred. Douglass is a temperance man; he is an advocate of the most advanced views of universal suffrage; he believes that a woman is as good as a colored man to judge who ought to rule; he is not a wild, reckless hair-brained fanatic, but cool without being willing to sell the truth. We believe he could carry every State latgly in rebellion, the entire western States, including Ohio, and all New England except Connecticut. California, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and the Nutmeg State, we believe, are all the States which would vote against him. With these States opposed to him, he would have several doubtful ones to spare, and would go into the White House with a party strengthened eternally by the admitted consciousness of having lived clear up to its principles. The power of radical parties must always be not in extreme measures, but consistency. The Republican party is the party of progress, purity, and democracy. Let it live out these principles to their legitimate conclusions, and it will always hold the power it has gained. Let it waver or go back, and it will vanish in an hour.

General Grant's Opinions.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Outraged at the unpatriotic, partisan, fanatical course of the Republican party and its efforts to prevent the restoration of national harmony, the people have uttered their indignation in substantial majorities against that organization wherever its principles came before them; but they have not yet entirely cast that party aside. It is evident, however, that it now stands only on sufferance. It can count upon no favor except as it may deserve it from its future course; while if it persists in the attempt to force its exploded system of reconstruction—its nigger and corruption policy—it will by such a course make the revolution complete and sweeping; it will compel the people to take from it the last vestige of power. There are some indications that events must go to that result. Distinguished radical men and journals declare that the nigger shall still not be given up. The city organ of the radicals says that the nigger reconstruction laws now in operation are of a class with the laws of the Medes and Persians—not to be changed; a Western organ says that the radicals must "fortify where they are," and Ben Wade says that he for one will not retire an inch. All this is likely enough to be only the blather and bravado of noisy fellows whistling to keep their courage up; but if it shall prove to be a party policy, it is clear that the warning is not yet sufficient.

In view of this position, it now becomes necessary that the people should know the opinions of any man likely to become a candidate for the Presidency, in order to know that he is positively with them against the extremists they repudiate. It is especially necessary that we should know the opinions of General Grant more clearly than we do. He is now the most prominent candidate before the nation for the highest office in it. His patriotism and honest purposes are well known; his judgment and ability in certain affairs are unquestioned, and he has shown a disposition to national economy of the happiest promise; yet it would be well if we had from himself positive, affirmative knowledge of his views on the political condition of the country. In the absence of such knowledge of the opinions of the General, Lieutenant General Sherman stands forward as the most distinguished soldier whose sentiments are known, and known to be in harmony with the present ideas of the people. It is time, therefore, that General Grant should come out. Let him develop his lines, that people may know where he is.

Six members of the Colored Union League in Pickens District, S. C., are to be hung next month for murder in a late riot. Eighteen others go to prison.

A New York Sunday paper gives a list of men in that city who have made large fortunes by the war.

The National Bank Currency.

[From the New York Nation.]

The approaching session of Congress is likely to become memorable for the number of financial measures submitted to its discussion. The questions of currency contraction, of payment of the national debt, of further greenback issues, and of the substitution of greenbacks for the notes of national banks, will all be brought up for decision at an early day; but unlike the many financial measures passed during the last six years, those now to be brought forward are being discussed in advance of Congress, and there is a fair chance that we shall thus be saved from further legislative crudities such as now afflict us. The National Bank act is one of many specimens of the blundering legislation sometimes extracted from Congress by ignorance, cupidity, and party zeal. Under the provisions of that act many honorable men have organized national banks in all parts of the country, and have invested in them time, money, character and ability. The investment has generally proved a very profitable one, mainly owing to the privilege given to these banks to issue paper money, the now well-known national bank currency.

This currency was at first very popular everywhere, but latterly public opinion has somewhat changed, and it has come to be generally understood that this currency, while very profitable to the banks, is also very expensive to the people; hence the proposition recently made, and certain to be urged upon Congress, to substitute greenbacks for the national currency, seems to be received with almost universal favor. It would seem natural that the owners of national banks should feel aggrieved at an attempt to deprive them of valuable privileges conferred upon them by law, and should use every legitimate means to defeat it.

Stripped of all technicalities, the case stands precisely as follows:—When the greenbacks or United States currency was first issued, it was generally understood that they were a temporary expedient only, that they were in the phraseology of the times, emphatically a "war measure," and that with the end of the war the existance of the greenbacks was to come to an end likewise. An irredeemable paper currency was entirely antagonistic to the general feeling of the country; and although, in the total absence of all currency at the time the act was passed, the legal-tenders or greenbacks were received as an inestimable blessing, yet there has been no time since when the sober thought of the people has not looked upon them as intruders to be expelled as soon as possible, and has not reverted with natural longing to the promised return to specie payments and a currency redeemable in coin. This desirable result, among others, it was thought could and would be obtained through the National Banks.

They were to be allowed to issue bank notes or currency to the amount of three hundred millions (the amount of currency which it was supposed would be required in times of peace), and these notes they were bound to redeem on demand in "legal-tender" currency. As long as there were greenbacks in circulation, the national banks could redeem their notes in that kind of "legal tender." But the supply of greenbacks was to be, and is now being, rapidly reduced by contraction; a time will soon come when there will be no longer any greenbacks but, and the national banks will be compelled to redeem their notes in the only kind of "legal tender" left, viz: gold and silver coin, and thus specie payments were to be restored. In order to have ample security that the banks would, according to agreement, redeem the notes so issued when called upon, they were required to purchase and deposit in the Treasury at Washington an amount of United States bonds equal to a little larger than the amount of currency they were allowed to issue. These bonds of course belong to the banks although temporarily pledged to the United States Treasury, and the interest accruing on them is regularly paid to the banks, as it would be to any other owner. There seems at first sight nothing objectionable in this, but there is nevertheless much.

The original founders of a national bank contribute in greenbacks a capital of a million of dollars. With these greenbacks they buy a million of bonds; the bonds are deposited in Washington where they draw six per cent. interest in coin or seven per cent. interest in currency. The bank thus secures six or seven per cent. on its capital, the same as any other capitalist who invests his money in bonds; but the bank, in addition, receives from the Treasury a million of national bank bills, which are money in all parts of the United States, and which the bank can loan in Wall street or anywhere else for another seven per cent. per annum. It is evident that capital invested in a national bank gets a double rate of interest—one seven per cent. from the people who borrow its bills, and another seven per cent. from the United States Treasury for interest on the bonds deposited with it. The seven per cent. paid by the Treasury is, of course, paid by the people at large, and it is this interest, amounting to over twenty millions of dollars per annum, which it is proposed to save by substituting greenbacks for the notes of the national banks. If, instead of selling to the national banks the three hundred millions of bonds, against which they are authorized to issue *their* currency, the Treasury had in the first instance issued three hundred millions of its own currency—greenbacks—it is evident that there would have been no more currency out and no less than there is now; that the total of the national debt would have been no larger than it is now; but that three hundred millions more of that debt would have been free of interest instead of costing, as they now do, over twenty millions of dollars annually, which are taken from the people by taxation, to be put in the pockets of the national bank stockholders.—This is the great error, the great wrong, of the National Bank act, and the all but unanimous voice of the country demands that the error should be corrected and the wrong redressed.

As matters now stand, a one-dollar national bank note is nothing more than a promise to pay a one-dollar greenback on demand. The popular argument is, that if the greenback itself is, as it must be, preferable to any promise to furnish it, no matter how substantial or well secured, and the greenback, the actual thing, can be had without cost to the people, it is a self-evident absurdity to make the people pay a heavy tax for somebody's promise to furnish that greenback on demand. The argument, we take it, is unanswerable. But the remedial measure, so readily deduced from this argument, to substitute greenbacks for the national notes, to let the cheap actual thing promised take the place of the expensive promise, is more open to objection.

In the first place, the practical execution of the measure is fraught with great and serious difficulty. The bonds deposited in the Treasury certainly belong to the banks. Congress may withdraw the right to issue currency against these bonds, but it cannot compel the banks to sell them. It is true, if the banks are deprived of their currency they may be forced to sell their bonds from want of money, but they will then sell them in the open market and get the current price, which is far above the nominal par value of the bonds. If the Government declares its willingness to buy the bonds of the banks at market price, who is to fix the price, and which market price is to be taken—that of the day when the law is passed, or that of the day when the bank surrenders its currency, or that of any other day? And if the government buys these bonds at market price, paying the heavy premium on them (what injustice to other bondholders!), why should not the bonds of the banks alone be redeemed? Or if the banks are compelled or allowed to sell their bonds in the open market, what disastrous fluctuations would result from the sudden or even gradual sale of such an immense additional amount of securities! what loss would result to the banks and to a thousand other innocent holders! It is very easy to say the banks shall call in their currency, but do they control it? It is in the hands of the people, who want it for their daily business transactions, and who will not take the trouble to present it for redemption, unless compelled by a threat of depreciation. And what effect would it have on the business of the country if the national currency were suddenly threatened with depreciation? Why, every bank and private banker, every merchant or retail dealer, every manufacturer in the United States would bankrupt in less than a month, and thousands of people thrown out of employment and brought to the verge of starvation. A cry of distress runs throught the land at Mr. McCulloch's persistent contraction of four millions a month; but to compel redemption of the national currency is equal to contraction of three millions in a day. We could fill a column with the enumeration of practical difficulties in the way of the measure proposed, but the practical difficulties rarely trouble visionaries and demagogues.

We have said that the practical difficulties in the way of substituting greenbacks for the national bank notes will prove very serious, and, perhaps, insurmountable. We now propose to show that the object sought to be obtained by the proposed substitution can be bettter obtained in a different manner. The real cause of complaint is none other than the excessive cost to the people of the currency furnished them by the national banks. If the banks desire to retain the business of furnishing the people with money, let them offer to do it at less cost. The banks now get seven per cent. per annum on their currency from borrowers, and seven per cent. per annum on their bonds from the Treasury, or the people are at large. Let the banks be satisfied with seven per cent. per annum on their currency, and three per cent. per annum on their bonds. Let the National Bank act be amended so that on all bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for national currency only one-half of the usual interest be allowed; or, in other words, that the banks be required to pay into the Treasury one-half the interest on their deposited bonds in return for the privilege of issuing their currency. They will still make money out of the privilege; not so much as they have been making, but fully as much as the people are willing to let them make, and much more than they will make if the privilege be entirely withdrawn.

Business throughout the country is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The natural reaction from years of wasteful national and individual extravagance is aggravated by the wretched condition of our currency. The currency can only be made worse and all its attendant evils intensified by violent changes now. It is not to the interest of the banks or of the people at large that those changes should be enforced; but enforced they will be, unless the banks meet the popular demand by voluntary concessions. The feeling pervades the community with almost perfect unanimity that a law which gives to the national banks fourteen per cent. interest on their capital, in the midst of general depression in business, is an anomaly and absolutely unendurable The difficulties in the way of substituting greenbacks for the national notes, and the indisposition to tamper with the currency now, incline the people to concessions. Let the banks meet them in a similar spirit, and they may still save a part of their valuable privileges; if not, they will lose the whole.

Many people, especially ladies, complain at this season of the year of general weakness and debility. The use of Speer's Port Grape Wine prevents this. The wine is said to have a most wonderful effect in giving strength, vigor and tone to the whole system; it is extensively used by ladies nursing or about to nurse infants.

Parties from London and Paris order it, appreciating it above French wines. It is said to be unsurpassed for summer complaints and for weakly persons. Our druggists have obtained some direct from Mr Speer. The price is low for so excellent a wine, and every family should have a bottle in the house.—*Philadelphia Press.*

☞Fairbanks' Standard Scales have been before the public nearly fifty years, so that any lack of merit would long since have been discovered. But every year has added to their reputation, and they are now known as the Standard throughout the world. At the great Paris Exposition they received the highest premiums.

Pen and Scissors.

The cost of registration in Virginia was $239,000. The cost of the military establishment in the State for the last five months was five million dollars.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool has created an excitement in that city, by preaching against low-necked dresses. We thought they had gone out of date long ago.

General Emory has issued an order disbanding all irresponsible military companies, black and white, organized in the District of Columbia. This has been done under the special instruction of General Grant.

If a steel pen is too stiff, stick it into a gas flame for a few seconds; then dip it into water, oil or tallow. If a new pen is greasy, put it in the flame for an instant and the ink will run.

It is reported that a negro plot, to kill certain white and colored men who voted the Conservative ticket in Virginia, has been discovered near Lynchburg. It is also said that the negroes are debating in Mecklinburg and adjoining counties whether to seize the lands on the first of Janurry, if they are not given them.

Official majorities from twenty-one counties in Kansas, and reported majorities in six others, the most populous in the State, give the following result: For negro suffrage, 5,995; against, 13,558. For female suffrage, 6,043; against, 13,495. For disfranchising disloyal persons, 9,253; against, 8,603.

The Washington friends of the President say that the dignified and pacific tone of his last speech is a fair indication of the course he intends to pursue towards Congress during the coming session. They further add that if Congress will confine itself to legislation within the constitution, Mr. Johnson will avoid taking issue with that body, and will endeavor to create a spirit of harmony between the branches of the Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD LIMESTONE FARM FOR SALE IN FULTON COUNTY.

The subscriber offers for sale a good Limestone Farm of 225 acres, a portion well timbered, situate 9 miles from McConnellsburg, Fulton county. The improvements are a log house, log barn, and other out buildings. There is a good orchard and saw mill on the premises.
no20-3t* JACOB HOGER.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE IN TROUGH CREEK VALLEY.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at one o'clock p. m., a farm of 107 acres, situate in Trough Creek Valley, about 2 miles west of Cassville, 20 acres well timbered and 20 acres good meadow. The farm is mostly in clover, and easy to till. There is a good young orchard and plenty of running water on the premises, and a good spring near the dwelling. The improvements are a good frame HOUSE, log Barn, dry-house, granary, and other outbuildings.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Reference: D. Walker, Airy Dale, Huntingdon county.
no20-3t* SARAH HOGER.

JUNIATA STEAM PEARL MILL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.
The burrs and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.
We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. Thus equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.
Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.
Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.
JOHN K. McCAHAN & SON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867

MORRISON'S COVE FARM FOR SALE.

This Farm is situated on Piney Creek about four miles from Williamsburg, adjoining Springfield Furnace property. It contains 165 ACRES, of which about 25 acres is young chestnut timber, all under good fence.
The improvements are a first class BARN, nearly new, with Wagon Shed, Corn crib, &c.; a stone DWELLING HOUSE, also new; log Dwelling, large and well selected Orchard, etc., etc.
There is an abundant supply of water by means of capacious cisterns which in seven years experience have never failed in furnishing all the water required; also by the creek which bounds the farm.
Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, residing in Huntingdon.
R. R. BRYAN.
Huntingdon, Nov. 15, 1867.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public Sale,
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1867,
A valuable FARM situate in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the east by land of William Entriken, on the south by land of George Lynn, and on the north and west by the Juniatown Branch, (and within three-quarters of a mile of Entriken's Bridge) containing 230 ACRES, about 200 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered.
The improvements are a large DWELLING HOUSE, convenient for two families, a large Bank BARN, and all other outbuildings. Together with necessary water facilities, not excelled by any in the county for convenience; and a good Orchard.
The Farm is suitable for dividing in two tracts, having another spring of never-failing water thereon.
For further information inquire of
ISAAC BRUMBAUGH.
Near Marklesburg, Nov. 13, 1867-3t*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers a Farm for sale, being a part of the one he resides on in Huntingdon County, about one mile west of the town of Orbisonia, situated on the Aughwick Creek, containing about 125 acres; about 70 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two story log house, and the masonry work of a bank barn. Also a young apple orchard (150 trees,) of solo 4 varieties, with a good site for grape culture. The cleared land is good arable bottom land of an eastern slope
TERMS—One thousand dollars on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by bond and mortgage. A good title will be given and possession on the first day of April next.
☞For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN B SHENEFELT.
Oct. 9, 1867.

STRAYED AWAY.

Two yearling CALVES, one a steer and the other a heifer, both red and white, strayed from the premises of the undersigned in Henderson township, about the latter part of April. Any information as to their whereabouts will be rewarded.
D. GROVE.
no13-3t

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Penn'a.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANKLIN M. BURGER, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the eighth day of November, 1867, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the estate of FRANKLIN M. BURGER, of McConnellstown, in the county of Huntingdon, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden in the Court House in Huntingdon, before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register for said district, on the 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,
no13-4t By S. TIBBS, ELDER, Deputy Marshal.

LOGAN ACADEMY.

A First Class High School for Boys.

Its location is healthful, romantic and convenient, seven miles east of Altoona, on the Penna. Central rail road.
☞Next term begins NOVEMBER 4th, 1867.
Apply to R. H. FULTON, Principal,
Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa.
se18-2m*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, 1867.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribing for three, six or twelve months with the understanding that the paper be discontinued unless subscription is renewed, receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—Getting levelled: our streets.

—Ditto: The hunter's rifle on wild turkeys.

—Vain hope: autumn leaves are falling; not so the price of butter.

—Chilly: the weather for the past few days. Suggestive of you know what.

—Nearly gone: the season of sour kraut picklings.

—Coming: the plaintive screams from the dying porker and the complaintive dreams of sausage eaters.

—The Baptist church of this place have purchased an organ, which is now in use.

—A man in Juniata county, raised a pumpkin this year which weighed 87 pounds. That's a whopper.

—This has been a very favorable fall for seeding wheat and other grain, and all the fields around and about us look very green and promising.

—The borough of Johnstown has a law prohibiting the wheeling of wheelbarrows on the pavements. This is a timely law for our borough.

—The Tyrone *Herald* wants a new county, composed of parts of Huntingdon, Clearfield, Cambria and Blair, with Tyrone (of course) as the county seat. We can't see it.

—We learn that the roof of Boring & Dieffenbaugh's warehouse at Mill Creek took fire from the sparks from a locomotive on Saturday last. It was but slightly damaged.

—Within two years the population of Tyrone has nearly doubled itself, and its boundaries are of much larger dimensions. Huntingdon has kept but little behind. We want a little more enterprise to beat it.

—The Silver Cornet Band of this place have purchased a suit of clothes for each member. Those who have heretofore flattered the "b'hoys" on their good looks and good music, can now equally compliment them on their good clothes.

—The papers are asking the question, "How will a young man get rich?" Why, by living temperately, and working studiously, is one way; and another is, when in business to pay the printer for puffing you, and advertise your wares continually.

—The editor of the Cambria *Freeman* has received from a friend in Philadelphia an old fashioned brick, upon which is inscribed: "From Penn's Mansion House, built 1696; demolished 1867." We hope he will never find it in his hat.

—If floriculturists will take the trouble to gather the fallen leaves, put them in barrels, wet and rot them, they will find that next spring they will have composition that is unequaled in promoting the growth and luxuriance of flowers.

—The county officers elected at the last election took their respective seats on Monday last, which we hope they will adorn to their own honor and the people's satisfaction. The retiring officers are Jacob Miller, Commissioner, and Henry Davis, Director of the Poor. They were good officers.

—During several days past numbers of spurious 25-cent notes have been put in circulation at Washington. The bogus currency is a trifle thicker than the genuine, and the green on the back a trifle light. The vignette of Fessenden is a good wood cut, and not a steel engraving.

—Wright and Waters, the two men who were arrested in Pittsburgh for passing counterfeit money in Johnstown, have been sentenced—the former to pay a fine of $3500 and be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor for ten years; the latter to undergo the same imprisonment and pay a fine of $3000.

—Two women were arrested last week and placed in jail on the charge of stealing a horse from Mr. Bell, of Shavers Creek. They took it to Philipsburg, where they were overtaken at one of the hotels. They will be tried at the January court. It is a pity they were not tried last week, as they were brought here on Tuesday.

—William Boland, of Clearfield township, Cambria county, while in the act of drawing a loaded gun towards him which had slipped from his hands, on Thursday last, was dangerously wounded by the contents being discharged into his person—the ball entering his left breast and passing out at his back He is in a critical condition.

—Just as certain as leaves fall in autumn, just so certain some of our youthful denizens bid farewell to single blessedness We have heard it said that this is the best time to get married, but why wouldn't the green months do as well? We would like to see a few more weddings before the winter months sipe out; and if we dared we might indulge in a little anticipation.

Cider.

To preserve sweet, use Spear's Preserving Solution as per directions on bottle—this Solution will prevent fermentation, or stop fermentation in cider at any desired flavor. Sold at Lewis' Grocery.

Choice Buckwheat Flour

For sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

Washington City and Lake Erie Railroad Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a Railroad Convention for the purpose of aiding in the completion of direct railway communication between the Capitol of the nation and the North Western States via the Potomac Valley, Hagerstown, Md, Fort Loudon, Fort Lyttleton, Fort Shirley, Tyrone City and Clearfield, to Erie, Dunkirk and Buffalo; met in the Court House, in Huntingdon, Nov. 12th, 1867, when John Williamson, Esq., was called to the chair; Hon. David Clarkson, Gen. F. H. Lane and J. Sewell Stewart, appointed Vice Presidents; and Robert Gehrett, R. B. Petrikin and P. M. Lytle, Esq's, selected Secretaries.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That John Dougherty, J. S. Stewart, R. B. Petrikin, Wm. B. Lens and Thos. E. Orbison, be a committee to draft an act incorporating a railway company to build a railroad from the Cumberland Valley Railraad, via Fort Louden in Franklin County, and the Aughwick Valley in Huntingdon County, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and present the same to the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and also to call public meetings at such times and places as they may deem advisable, in order to secure concert of action by the friends of this work and effect its success.

A map was exhibited to the meeting, by which it appeared, that only two links are wanting to effect direct railway communication from the lakes to Washington, by which western travelers will be saved two hundred miles; the one is the link above mentioned, about 45 miles in length; and the other is from Clearfield to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, near the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, about thirty miles in length. The trade of the West Indies and the Southern Atlantic States and that of the lakes could then interchange by short and direct communication.

A New Jail.

The Grand Jury for November sessions, after having disposed of all bills, paid a visit to the jail of the county, and made the following presentment, which is the *unanimous* opinion of the jurors, after viewing the useless and dilapidated condition of the building and its apartments:

The Grand Jurors for the November sessions of 1867, having viewed the Jail, report that they are of the opinion that there ought to be a *new jail* for the county of Huntingdon, Pa. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Foreman.

The above presentment was endorsed by the judges as follows:

The undersigned, Judges of the several courts of Huntingdon county, approve of the within presentment of the Grand Jury, and commend the same to the attention of the Commissioners.

GEO. TAYLOR,
A. J. BEAVER,
D. CLARKSON.

Now that the Grand Jury has reported and the Judges have approved the project of a new jail, it is to be hoped that the County Commissioners will at once take into consideration the subject and act in conformity with the report. Only those who have seen the inside of the jail can understand the necessities, but what is wanted is a new jail with modern improvements. Prisoners should be obliged to work for their keeping, and the proceeds of their labor go into the county treasury. The new jail should, by all means, be under construction by next spring.

THE CAUSE.—People frequently ask the cause of the scarcity and high prices of the necessaries of life. The reason is that we have too many consumers and not enough of producers. Our towns and cities are full of clerks, salesmen, agents, &c., seeking in vain for employment, while farmers need experienced hands, and thousands of fertile acres lie uncultivated. When we have more agriculturalists and fewer non-producing consumers, provisions will be plenty cheap—and not until then.

☞We have received a copy of a book entitled "The Origin and History of the Books of the Bible," by Professor Calvin E. Stow. It is a work of great interest and value to the pastor, Sunday School teacher, and to all Bible readers. The amount of information it contains is astonishing, both as to extent and variety, and from sources which have been accumulating from the earliest ages to the present time. It is published by Zeigler McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia. See adv.

Wanted,

A smart, active and intelligent boy, to learn the Drug business. Apply to G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, Pa. *

MARRIED,

November 12, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. Barnhart, Mr ALEXANDER DENNY and Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of Mr. David Black, all of Huntingdon.

We wish the happy couple success in their new relation, and may they find married life a happy one.

Obituary.

Departed this life, at the residence of her grand-daughter Miss Susan M. Dean, in Petersburg, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1867, Mrs. MARY DEAN, relict of Wm. Dean, late of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., in the 71st year of her age.

The deceased was a pious, estimable lady, long a consistent member of the M E church. She died in the full assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. She leaves behind her many children and grand children to mourn her loss.

Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms!
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call us to his arms. FRIEND.

FULLAWAY'S ALL-HEALING and STRENGTHENING SALVE.

J. FULLAWAY will introduce, at his own expense, his All Healing and Strengthening Salve, a sovereign remedy for lame back, local rheumatism, pain in the side and breast, fresh wounds, bruises, sprains, weakness in the joints or in the back, old sores, frosted feet, sore fingers, numbness, ague in the face and breast, cracked hands, bites, corns on the feet, and occasional sores of most kinds to which the human family is subject.

☞For sale at Lewis' family grocery.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 ARCH street Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. my8 1yam

MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Superfine Flour at $7,50@8,50 extra at $8,50@9, fancy extra family $10@11, and Pennsylvania family $11@12,75, and fancy brands $13,00@14,00 according to quality. Rye flour $8,75.

Prime Wheat is scarce here. Choice new at $2,55@2,65 white $2,30@2,55. Rye at $1,46@1,53. Corn 1,40 to 1,41 Oats at 70c. Barley malt at $1,50.

Cloverseed $6,75@7,87 according to quality; Timothy at $2,40@2,65; Flaxseed $2,45@2,50 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—Flour.—There is a local demand. We quote sales of spring wheat Flour at $10,50@11,75, winter Flour at $11,25@12,75 fancy at $13,00@14.

Wheat, winter,$2,50@2,60 and No. 1 spring $2,25@2,29. Corn from first hands at $1,35. Rye, $1,55 per bushel. Oats 68@70c: Barley 1,35@1,40. Shoulders 13½c; sides 16½c; hams 22@23c; Lard 15½c.

CHICAGO Nov. 15.—Flour dull spring extra $9,75@14,50. Winter, $8,50@9,50. Spring Wheat is at $1,91@1,95. Corn 1,00. Oats, 60cts.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Gold closed at $1,40¼.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour,	$10,00	Eggs	25
Extra Flour, old	11,00	Feathers ₱ lb	50
Family Flour	12,00	Flaxseed	2,25
Red Wheat,	2,25	Hops ₱ lb	40 @ 60
White, Wheat	2,35	Ham, smoked	25
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	1,25	Hay ₱ ton	12,00
Bark per cord	9,00	Lard	12½
Barley	1,00	Large Onions ₱ bus	50
Butter	30	Mixed Chop	2,25
Buckwheat	1,00	Oats	50
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt	4,00	Potatoes ₱ bus	80
Bran ₱ cwt	1,25	Plaster per ton	10,00
Brooms ₱ doz	3,00@4,00	Rags ₱ lb	5
Beeswax ₱ lb	30	Rye	1,30
Beans ₱ bus	2,00	Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2,50
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	8,00	Rye Straw ₱ bundle	15
Chickens	25	Shorts ₱ cwt	1,60
Country Soap	10	Shoulder	18
New Corn	1,00	Sides	20
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2,25	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Apples ₱ bu	2,00	Timothy	2,00
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	12	Turkeys	75 @ 1,50
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	15 to 25	Wool ₱ lb	55
Dried Beef	28		

Great Decline.

Read new advertisement of Glazier & Bro. Their goods and prices are warranted to be as represented. Persons desiring bargains should give them a call. 3t. †

Speer's Wines

Are the pure juice of the grape, and are unexcelled by any native vintage. They contain valuable medicinal properties, and are of intrinsic worth to the invalid and the convalescent, strengthening the weak, and restoring the system to tone and vigor. Sickly persons and females should try them.

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
THE LARGEST STOCK
AND
Greatest variety of new styles ever brought to the county,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of writs of Lev. Fa. and Fieri Facias directed to me, I will expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises, in Cromwell twp., Huntingdon co., on THURSDAY, 28TH of NOVEMBER, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain real estate known as the Rockhill Furnace property, situate in the townships of Cromwell, Shirley and Springfield, in the county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, consisting of the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Cromwell township, containing about twenty acres, being part of a survey in the name of William Chambers, on Black Log creek, on which Rockhill Furnace, and the buildings appurtenant thereto, are erected

Also, a tract of land, lying on the Black Log mountain, in Cromwell township, claimed by improvement, bounded on the north or north east by a survey in the name of James Morris, and on the south west by an improvement of William Moore, containing 400 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of land in Cromwell township, in whole or in part, and on the top of Black Log mountain, the same being part of the improvement of the said William Moore, for which a warrant of 200 acres was taken out by James M. Bell, dated the 8th of February, A. D. 1836, bounded on the north east by the last mentioned tract, and on the south or south west by a tract surveyed in the name of Nathan Ord, containing 200 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of land in Springfield township, and on the top of Black Log mountain bound on the north or north east by the last mentioned tract, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Nathan Ord, and containing 421 acres and 2 perches.

Also, a tract of land in Springfield township or Cromwell township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Brown, containing 364 acres and 63 perches.

Also, a tract of land in Cromwell or Springfield township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Duffey, containing 160 acres, more or less.

The right and privilege of digging, raising and carrying away iron ore on the land of Andrew Ripple, in Cromwell township, as per article of agreement recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book X, page 349, &c.

Also, the undivided fourth part of a tract of land in Cromwell township, containing about 200 acres, late the estate of Hugh Logan, junior, deceased, adjoining lands late of Ridgley & Cromwell, about 40 acres of which are cleared.

Also, about 550 acres of land lying on Sandy ridge, and parts adjacent in Cromwell and Shirley townships, surveyed in the names of one Claush rs, Hinhana Colhoun and others, two dwelling houses being erected on the survey in the name of Jane Chambers.

Also, four adjoining tracts of land lying on Black Log mountain, north east from said Furnace, in Cromwell township, one surveyed in the name of James Nixon, containing 396 acres 65 perches; one surveyed in the name of Henry Joseph, containing 412 acres and 139 perches; one surveyed in the name of James Henry, containing 427 acres and 154 perches; and the other thereof surveyed in the name of Henry James, containing 322 acres and 62 perches.

Also, a tract of land in Cromwell township, lying on the Black Log mountain, southwardly from said Furnace, surveyed in the name of James Morris, containing 454 acres and 33 perches.

Also, A tract of land in Cromwell township, surveyed in the name of Cornelius Howard, containing ——

Also, a tract in the name of Josephus Murray, in said township, containing 122 acres and 126 perches.

Also, a tract in said township in the name of Thomas Bond, containing 392 acres, 22 perches.

Also, a tract in said township in the name of Richard Ashman, containing 80 acres.

Also, a tract in said township, containing 200 acres, sold to James M. Bell, as the property of George Cornelius.

Also, the undivided half of a tract in said township, in the name of Joseph Grubb.

Also, A tract in said township, containing 200 acres, sold to James M. Bell as the property of Matthias Ripple, deceased.

Also, a tract in said township, containing 3½ acres, bought by James M. Bell from Jacob N. Coughenour, one acre of land part of the Andrew Ripple farm.

Also, the right to take iron ore from the Cunningham ore bank, as fully as the same is vested in them.

Also, a tract in said township, containing 100 acres, more or less, sold as the property of Andrew Ripple.

Also, a tract in Springfield or Cromwell townships, in the name of Jacob Weaver, containing 338 acres, and 100 perches.

Also, all their right, title and interest of, in and to the "Hugh Logan Farm."

Also, all their right, title and interest of, in and to two tracts of land in the name of Isait Wigton & Co., situate in the township of ——, one thereof containing 189 acres and 72 perches, the other thereof containing 270 acres and 88 perches.

Also, all the defendants' right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, containing 150 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Booher on the south, and Asa Price and I. Painter on the west and east, formerly owned by Hezekiah Hickes, having "Malinda Forge and Furnace" thereon erected, seventy-five acres of which are cleared.

Also, a tract of land situate in Cromwell township, surveyed in the name of Sarah Ashman, containing 160 acres, more or less, adjoining lands late of Andrew Sheffler, senior, and James Sheffler, on the east, D. N. Carothers and Dutton Sam on the west, about 10 acres of which are cleared, having a small house and stable erected thereon. Being the same two tracts of land which were conveyed to said Bernard Lorenz and Levi G. Leamer by deed of Thomas E. Orbison, dated 20th day of November, A. D. 1863.

Also, A tract of land in said twp., county aforesaid, surveyed in the name of David Brown, containing 400 acres.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Levi G. Leamer, and Sarah Lorenz, administratrix of Bernard Lorenz, deceased.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I will expose to public sale on FRIDAY, the 29th of NOVEMBER, or immediately after the sale of the above named real estate, the following personal property viz:

17 head of mules, 10 head of horses, 7 six horse wagons, 3 two horse wagons, 1 cart and harness, 30 sets of horse and mule gears, about 53,000 bushels of charcoal, 1500 cords of wood, a large lot of colliers' tools, miner's tools, lot of lumber and wagon stuff, oak plank, wagon hubs, 3 mining cars, 1 pair platform scales, flour scales, 1 cutting box and fodder crusher, 1 jack screw, and lot of new wagon boxes, and a large lot of tools, wheelbarrows, baskets, cars, tools, &c, about furnace, and any and all other personal property of defendants, subject to levy and sale.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Levi G. Leamer and Thomas H. Lovell.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1867. } JAS. P. BATHURST, Sheriff.

FIXED FACTS INDELIBLY IMPRESSED will always triumph over simple assertions.

Thus it is that this community gives testimony in favor of the well known establishment of

H. GREENBERG,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON.

Whilst it is not his purpose to deceive the public by clamoring "low prices and better goods" than other dealers, he simply invites all who wish to purchase in his line of business to call and satisfy themselves that with him a patron once gained is never lost, that is, "the proof of the pudding is in the tasting of it."

He has just received his winter supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

He has also a large assortment of the most substantial and fashionable

Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

of every description, and made up from the best material.

Always on hand the finest quality of American, English and French CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which are made up to order by good, experienced workmen, in a manner the most fashionable and endurable.

No eastern city can afford a better or more varied style of goods than can be found in my selection.

H. GREENBERG,
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1867. Merchant Tailor.

REMOVAL.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

ROBLEY & MARSH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,

Have removed to the store room on the corner of the Diamond, opposite Lowis' Book Store, where they intend to keep constantly on hand the latest styles of Ready-made Clothing and piece goods, comprising

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH

CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,	AND	VESTINGS.
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,	AND	VESTINGS.
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,	AND	VESTINGS.

Also a large supply of OVERCOATS, made up in the most fashionable style, and sold at greatly reduced prices.

Being practical workmen of many years experience, they are prepared to make to order Clothing for men and boys, and guarantee neat, durable and fashionable workmanship. They are determined to please everybody.

☞All are invited to call and examine their new stock of beautiful patterns before purchasing elsewhere.

H. ROBLEY,
no13,1867 GEO. F. MARSH.

A SPECIALTY.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Just received at
RUDOLPH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In this department, which will at all times receive my strict attention, I have a well assorted display of

Dress Trimmings, Cloak and Sacque Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Veils, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Soutags, Handkerchiefs Fall Hats, Bat and Bonnet Frames, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Hosiery, and latest style Sacques from $5 to $30.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Hats and Caps, all styles, from 50 cents to $10, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Neck Ties, Collars, Hosiery, and every article kept in a first class Furnishing Store.

By making my business a specialty, I hope to meet with such patronage from the public as will enable me to keep continually on hand a large and well selected stock of first class goods, Whilst keeping up to the fashion in every article, I will also sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. P. RUDOLPH,
Opposite Leister's New Building.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

TO THE LADIES

W. B. ZEIGLER

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Huntingdon and the country generally, that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large stock of goods almost

EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Fancy and plain Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Under garments, Merino Vests and Drawers, Corsets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, knit of various styles and patterns, Ladies' and Children's Stockings of all styles and colors, Also,

Dress Goods, Prints, Delaines, Plaids, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Muslins, &c.

Gents' Undershirts, Drawers, and Stockings.

All goods sold at the lowest cash prices, and as cheap as the cheapest.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

ENERGETIC MEN AND LADIES WANTED to Canvass for the

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE
BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.
BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors, and completely answering all Infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical History in a single volume, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting. A master-piece of common sense. It is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by every Sabbath School teacher, student and clergyman, and being the only book on the subject ever published or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars containing notices and indorsements from leading ministers of all denominations. Address

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
no6-4m No. 614 Arch street, Philadelphia.

SELLING OFF
CHEAP.

DESIRING TO SELL OUT THIS year's styles of WALL PAPER, to make room for next Spring stock, persons intending to paper this Fall should call at LEWIS' BOOK STORE, and examine stock. A large number of handsome patterns on hand, all of which will be sold cheap. oct2-tf

W. M. HOLMES. | C. E. ESSINGTON

HOLMES & ESSINGTON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR REFINED CAST-STEEL
AXES.

Double Bitts, Polo, Broad and Peeling AXES and Broad HATCHETS, of various patterns, manufactured from best refined Cast Steel.

ALSO,

GRUB HOES, MATTOCKS, RAILROAD and MINERS' PICKS.

Orders solicited. Orders solicited.

Milesburg, Centre Co., Penna.
sep11-3m

GOLD PENS
FOR EVERYBODY,
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER KINDS. Call at Lewis' Book Store and SEE ASSORTMENT.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

THE PLACE TO BUY
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
W. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

Huntingdon, oc. 9, 1867. WM. MARCH & BRO.

GREAT OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
JOSEPH MARCH & BRO.,
COFFEE RUN, PENN'A.

The subscribers have received a new and complete assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Including a large and varied assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions. Also

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FISH, SALT, BACON,

and all other articles usually kept in a well conducted store, all of which are offered as cheap as at any other establishment in this section of country.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Thankful for former patronage, we hereby extend an invitation to our Trough Creek friends and the public generally for a renewal of the same, promising by a close attention to business and the wants of customers, to fully merit it.

JOS. MARCH & BRO.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY
BY
DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER,
M'CONNELLSTOWN, PA.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. In NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE, ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1 Epilepsy, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2 Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3 Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma, (where not caused by organic disease of the heart,) Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4 Gravel, Diabetis, and Kidney Complaints.
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Diseases, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors; (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form)

In a word, we propose to cure all curable diseases.

We have no connection whatever with any other Electrical office in this or any other county

All letters address to

WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
jan6'67 McConnellstown, Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 9, '67.

GLAZIER & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, HATS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES. GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Washington street, near the Jail.

Having purchased our Winter Goods since the late heavy decline, we can afford to offer superior inducements to buyers.

☞READ OUR PRICES.☜

Muslins and Prints, from 3 cts up,
Heavy Unbleached Sheetings, yard wide, 15 cts,
Heavy yard wide Tickings, 30 cts,
Best Winter Delaines, 22 and 25 cts,
All Wool Delaines, 45 to 65 cts,
Double width Wool Plaids, 50 cts,
Heavy Plaid Poplins, $1.00,
Wool Flannels, 28 to 40 cts a yard,
Wool Blankets, $3.00 to $10.00 a pair,
Wool Shawls, $1.25 to $10.00
Balmoral Skirts, $1.25 to $4.50.
Other Goods in proportion.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

1867. 1867.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NOTICE.
JOHNSTON & WATTSON

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Huntingdon county and vicinity that they have just returned from the East with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which they have just opened out at their new store,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND FEED,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
CANNED FRUITS,
HARDWARE,
CEDAR-WARE,
QUEENSWARE,
OIL CLOTHS,
OILS,
PAINTS, &C.,
DRUGS,
CARPETS, CARPET CHAIN,
FISH, SALT, CHEESE,
TRUNKS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, &c. &c.

They have a large stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of SILKS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, GINGHAMS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.

We will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

All goods delivered to residences in town and depots, free of charge.

Give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON.
Huntingdon, April 3, 1867.

By Canal & Railroad.

We are now receiving by Canal and Railroad from the eastern and western cities,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
Of every description,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
FLOUR, FEED,
AND
Provision,
Of all kinds.
COAL.

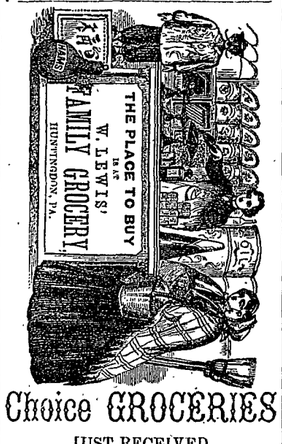
Anthracite, Pittsburgh, and Broad Top Coal for sale by the Cart or Boat load.

LUMBER.

Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering Lath, in large or small quantities.

Nails and Bar iron, at manufacturers' prices.

HENRY & CO.,
je26 Huntingdon, Pa.



Choice GROCERIES
JUST RECEIVED.
Also,
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.
Also,
Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow Chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c, and
All kinds of Syrups,
such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c
CALL AND SEE.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1867

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at Lewis' Family Grocery.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The best Flour, by the barrel or smaller quantity for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON
Have received
10,000 DOLLARS WORTH
OF
NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS
From the eastern markets, which they can, with profit, sell at lower figures than can be sold at any other house in the county.

PRICES THE SAME AS BEFORE THE WAR.

A good Calico Dress for a Dollar & a Levy

THE BEST HEAVY MUSLINS

Lower than they can be bought outside of Philadelphia

THEIR STOCK IS IMMENSE,

Consisting of everything that eye can fancy or heart wish

Come and see their fine assortment of

CHOICE SYRUP,

LOWER than ever before also.

EVERY KIND OF SUGAR

At greatly reduced prices.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK,

and do not pay high prices any longer.

Cunningham & Carmon.
Huntingdon, ap24

A. L. LEWIS,
LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE
AND GROCERIES.

REMEMBER!
This is the Store, Where Goods are Sold CHEAP.
July 17, '67-tf.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON
HAVE
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale at Wholesale Prices,
SUCH AS, ALL WOOL
INGRAIN,
VENITIAN,
COTTAGE,
STAIR,
HEMP,
RAG, &c.
Huntingdon, July 3, 1867.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,
AT
JOHN FAREIRA'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Fur Manufactory
718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of

Fancy Furs,

for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
oct2-4m PHILADELPHIA.
☞I HAVE NO PARTN

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Agricultural Gleanings.

Keeping up Cows—Colman's *Rural World* gives sundry reasons why stock especially that of the dairy character should be well fed and cared for during autumnal months. It is sufficient to say that good care and liberal feeding at this season fit cows to encounter the rigors of winter successfully, but more especially do they conduce to a liberal and rich flow of milk, thus improving the character and increasing the quantity of the butter product A free use of pumpkins and roots, with their tops, and an occasional mash treat, will amply repay the cost of the articles, and richly remunerate the farmer for his trouble in supplying them. Autumn being emphatically the butter season, milch cows then, if ever, deserve extra care and consideration.

Fattening Animals of all kinds lay on flesh very rapidly as the weather grows cooler. Keep beeves and sheep in pasture as long as the feed is good, but yard them at night, and feed twice a day with grain, if they are to be marketed soon; otherwise simply feed so as to be sure they are continually gaining. Pigs should have cooked food, and plenty of it. Push forward their fattening as rapidly as possible, for at no season will they gain faster. Keep them clean, and give them warm, sheltered nests. Poultry also gain very rapidly, and it is best to fatten them on scalded meal, with corn, wheat screenings, and other food in addition, at daylight in the morning and late in the afternoon.

How to get Rid of Briars—Blackberry bushes, both the high and running kinds, wild rose bushes, and other briars, are, when young, very palatable to sheep, and if they are cut close in the winter or in the spring, and sheep are turned on to the land before the thorns become stiff and woody, a single season will nearly eradicate them. This will not do upon very wet land, for the sheep will not thrive. On such ground mowing in August must be resorted to in addition to the winter or spring cutting.

Roads that are are to be used during the winter must be put in order before frost; the stone picked off, gravel or earth put on where they have washed, good side drainage made on both sides, if possible,—the surface well rounded to turn water, and make easy turn off for the wash that follows the wheel tracks down the hills. Let our farmers and supervisors see to this and let us hear no more complaints of bad roads.

Granaries—Clean out, and make vermin-proof in some way—best by setting them on posts capped with flat stones or tin pans. After grain is in, care must be incessantly exercised, lest by some heedlessness the steps are left down, or in some other way mice get in. After that, trapping, fumigation, etc., must be resorted to, and these are always uncertain in operation.

Fruit in barrels should be kept as cool as possible without freezing. Do not close up the cellar of the fruit room except there is danger of frost. A detached cellar, or one under an outbuilding, is much preferable for the storage of fruits or vegetables to that under the dwellings, as fruit, in ripening, gives off a quantity of unwholesome gas.

Save the Strippings—Some people milk in such a hurry that they never get the strippings at all, and thus not only lose the best part of the milk, but soon spoil the cow. Whether you keep them separate or not, be sure that you save the strippings. Milk rapidly but don't quit till you get the strippings.

Sunflower Seed—Those who have sunflower seed going to waste, says *The Rural New Yorker*, will find it to their advantage to feed it to their fowls. Where poultry raising is made a speciality it will pay well to raise sunflower seed for feeding the fowls. They will eat it in preference to corn,

The Tuberose—This plant emits fragrant smell powerfully after sunset, and has been observed in a sultry evening, after thunder, when the air was highly charged with electric fluid, to dart small sparks, or scintillations of lurid flame in great abundance from such of its flowers as are fading.

Poultry should be provided with suitable compartments to roost in, where they will be kept warm and dry. Feed them liberally with meat once a week, and supply them with gravel, ashes, and plaster, and they will return the extra labor with a bountiful supply of eggs.

Cows and Butter—Fall butter may be nearly as good as that made in June As the pastures fail, feed a little grain, with turnips and pumpkins, removing the seeds, which act on the kidneys and almost uniformly decrease the flow of milk.

Water—Bring water to house and barn by pumps or pipes from springs. The pipes must be sunk below freezing, and the pump or spout also protected.

Timber—Cut for building purposes, for fence posts, etc., and for whatever purpose durability is required, and lay it up for seasoning.

Wit, Humor and Wisdom.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—An Ohio paper is responsible for the following: Once on a time, not long ago, and not far from Millersburg, as it might be, a good-hearted man and his long-tongued style-talking wife attended a social party. Almost every three minutes his wife would check her husband thus:

"Now, William, don't lean back in your chair in that way."

"Come, William, don't talk so loud."

"Now, William, don't talk so loud."

"Now, William, don't get so noisy over there."

"Say, William, let the girls alone and sit by me."

At last forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the husband, who was really pitied by all in the room, arose and said:

"I beg pardon of the company, but as my wife insists on being boss all the time, it is right she should have these."

And he deliberately took off his pants and handed them to his wife, and then sat down in his boots and drawers.

☞ Marriage is, in common parlance, said to be the making of now ties. Pondering on this subject, I have noted some of the ties with which I should like marriage to make me acquainted.

Firstly, I should like to find beau-ty combined with puri ty, modes-ty, sensibili-ty and fideli-ty.

Secondly, I should wish to meet with a proper-ty (a certain-ty) which would be a sure-ty, to make the marriage tie a du-ty, and securi-ty to socie-ty. For a vario-ty, I should delight in an occasional gaie-ty, gravi-ty, loquaci-ty, and jolli-ty, accompanied always by an infini-ty of amiabili-ty.

Could I find all these ties in uni-ty, I think the new tie would prove a novel-ty, and, I am quite sure a nice-ty, which would make life a reali ty. In such a case, I should not at all mind giving up the only tie I have at present, my liber-ty.

HEAVING THE LEAD.—The Amaranth was coming down the Upper Mississippi loaded with pig lead. As she was going over a shoal place the pilot gave the signal to heave the lead. The only man forward at the time was a green Irishman.

"Why don't you heave the lead?" demanded the mate.

"Is it to heave the lead, your honor? Where to?

"Overboard, you blockhead."

The Irishman snatched up one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard, and the mate, in endeavoring to prevent him, lost his balance, and fell into the river.

The captain, running to the edge of the roof, asked, "Why don't you heave the lead, and sing out how much water there is?"

"The lead is heaved, your honor, and the mate's gone down to see how much water there is," responded Pat.

☞ The following novel matrimonial advertisement recently appeared in a Western paper: "I am eighteen years of age, have a good set of teeth, and believe in Andy Johnson, the star spangled banner and the 4th of July. I have taken a State lot, cleared up eighteen acres last year, and seeded ten of it down. My buckwheat looks first rate, and the oats and potatoes bully. I have got nine sheep, a two year old bull, and two heifers, besides a house and barn. I want to buy bread and butter, hoopskirts and waterfalls for some person of the female persuasion during life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

SOFT WAX.—A kind-hearted and witty clergyman entering the house of one of his elders one morning, found the old man unmercifully whipping one of his sons, a lad about fourteen years old, and at once commenced interceding for the boy. The deacon defended himself by saying that youth must be early trained in the way it should go. "It was best to make an impression when the wax was soft." "Ay," said the pastor, "but that don't hold here, for the whacks were not soft." The deacon let the boy go.

☞ The Pello Blade says: "A Chicago 'runner' recently left a shirt at one of the Oskaloosa hotels, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him at this place, upon which she wrote to him the following reply: 'I hope dear sir you'll not feel hurt, I'll frankly tell you all about it; I've made a shift with your old shirt and you must make a shift without it.'"

☞ A gentleman who is apt to make odd expressions, in giving his opinion of a "very nice," but rather close man, said he supposed the man would go to heaven, but when he did he would take the plate and silver screws out of his coffin and try to sell them for what they would fetch.

☞ What can be a more desolate spectacle than an old maid sitting on an inverted half bushel, in a cold kitchen, with her feet on the brim of a slop bucket, paring her corns with a rusty case knife, by the light of a dim tallow candle.

☞ "I would not marry an eastern man if I had to live an old maid all the days of my life," exclaimed a buxom country lass. "Why not?" demanded her astonished companions.—"Because every paper you pick up contains an account of the failure of the Eastern mails."

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS, and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes; Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES, SAWS, AUGERS, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, FILES, CHISELS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, BOLTS, PULLEYS, SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK, Rakes, Scythes, Hoes, Hay Forks, Trace and Halter Chains, Breast Chains, Cow Ties, Curry Combs, Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialities of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for acircular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork-Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail rod, bar an hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON-BOXES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, May 7, 1867.

1867. 1867.

NEW METROPOLITAN

—OOO—

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAS. A. BROWN

Now located in the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELEVEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Buying for cash direct from the manufacturers, and being in almost daily receipt of goods, bought since the decline in prices, I can offer rare advantages to buyers.

My stock embraces a general assortment of

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Gunsmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Painters, Coachmakers, Cabinet Makers, Machinists, Foundrymen, And all other kinds of Mechanics.

BUILDERS

Will find here a superior stock of

Nails and Spikes,

LOCKS, BOLTS, SCREWS, HINGES, FINISHING NAILS,

Glass and Putty, Oil and Paints.

Colors of all kinds, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

Glass cut to any size.

CARPENTERS

Will find a well selected stock of

Disston's and Spear & Jackson's Saws,

Chisels and Planes,	Steel squares,
Augers, Auger Bits,	Gauges, Saw sets,
Braces, Hatchets,	Oil stones, Files.

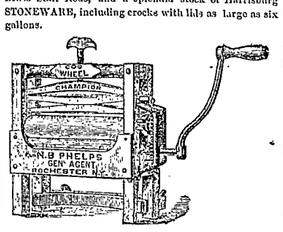
BORING MACHINES, with two cranks and three augers to each.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a fine variety of enameled, Tinned and Plain HOLLOW-WARE,

Pans, Skillets,	Dust Pans, Scrub Brushes,
Waffle Irons, Brass Kettles,	Bath Bricks,
Iron Tea Kettles,	Knives and Forks,
Coal Buckets and shovels,	Tea and Table Spoons.

Brittannia and SILVER-PLATED WARE, Table Castors Brass Stair Rods, and a splendid stock of Harrisburg STONEWARE, including crocks with lids as large as six gallons.



Also, the

Champion egg wheel Clothes Wringer,

With a late improvement. This is now the very best and most desirable Wringer in the market. Having the agency for this place I can sell them strictly at the manufacturer's prices. All warranted.

BLACKSMITHS

Will be supplied with

Horse shoes, Horse nails,	Stocks and Dies,
Norway Nail Rods,	Rasps, Files,
Iron and Steel Anvils,	Buttresses,
Vices, Bellows,	and other tools in their line.

CARRIAGE & WAGON-MAKERS

Will find a supply of

Carriage Oil Cloth,	Carriage and Fire Bolts,
Trimmings, Seat sticks,	Drop black coach Varnish,
Fellocs, Spokes and Hubs,	Dash and enamelled Leather,
Shafts, Tongues,	Spoke Augers,
Sleigh Runners, Fenders,	and other materials.

FINE CUTLERY,

Comprising Table Knives and Forks of best American and English styles and qualities, Carvers' Butcher knives, Razors, Shears Scissors, Pruning Knives, and Pruning Sheers, and the largest variety of styles of

POCKET KNIVES

To be found in central Pennsylvania, including Wostenholm's famous IXL cutlery.

SHOEMAKERS

As heretofore will find here the best assortment of Tools and Findings in their line of trade, consisting of

Hammers, Pincers,	Lasts, Pegs, Awls,
Measuring Sticks and straps	Eyelets, Shoe Thread,
Forepart and shank Irons,	Wax, Bristles,
Burnishers, Welt Knives,	Steel and iron Shoe Nails,
Sticking Gauges, etc.,	Round head nails, etc.,

SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS

Are also provided for. Saddle Trees of the best Pittsburg make, Girthing, Straining, and Rein web, Stirrups, Hames, Pad Trees, and a full variety of Silver, Brass and Japanned Harness Mountings, &c., &c.

FARMERS

And others will see that my stock comprises many useful articles in their line, such as

Scythes, Rakes, Spades,	Pointing axes,
Shovels, Forks, Hoes,	Grindstones, Wove wire,
Garden Rakes, Horse hames,	DISSTON'S MILL SAWS,
Trace Chains, Halter chains,	Circular, Cross-cut, Wood
Curry combs, Horse brushes,	and Meat Saws,
Wagon Jacks,	Post Augers,
Shovel Moulds, Mann's axes,	Trowels, &c.

Also, two or three kinds of the best

HORSE HAY FORKS.

Made in the United States and by which a load of hay can be taken from the wagon to the mow in about five minutes. These forks save labor, hay and money, and no thrifty farmer can afford to do without one. The

EXCELSIOR FORK

has been extensively used and gives great satisfaction.—I warrant all the forks I sell.

COAL OIL LAMPS & LANTERNS

COFFIN LACES and all Trimmings for Cabinet-makers

CHEAP WOODEN PUMPS.

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the wholesale cost of which is about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Terra Cotta BRAIN PIPE, Hot Air REGISTERS for Ceilings, COOK STOVES, of any pattern desired.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Don't forget the SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

Huntingdon, April 10. 1867.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use: two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive, or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, carriage and car makers, pails and wooden-ware, agricultural implements, canal boats, vessels and ships' bottoms, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof), floor oil cloths, (one manufacturer having used 500 bbls. the past year) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $3 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars.—None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, sel 6m 234 Pearl street, New York.

☞ Two Barrels of the above paint for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25, & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OPPOSITE BOWLING GREEN.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.
Aug. 14, '67-6m. PROPRIETORS.

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

NO DUST! NO GAS!! NO DAMPERS!!

ESTABLISHED 1851.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

N. W. Corner 13th & Filbert streets,

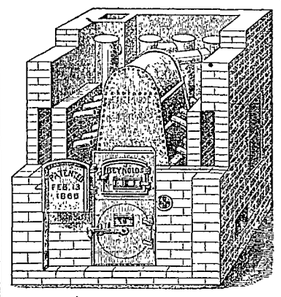
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

WROUGHT-IRON, AIR-TIGHT

GAS-CONSUMING HEATER,

WITH PATENT DUST-SCREEN.



For ease of management without any dampers, Durability, Simplicity, and Economy, this Heater has no superior in this country. They are all guaranteed to give satisfaction. Estimates made free of charge.

Cooking Ranges, Latrobe Heaters, Slate Mantles, Low Down Grates, Portable Heaters, Registers, Ventilators, &c., &c.

Send for one of our Illustrated Pamphlets. [ap1-1y

BEALE'S

Late Powell's Embrocation,

For all Diseases Incident to HORSES, CATTLE, and the HUMAN FLESH,

Requiring the use of an External Application.

This new Compound, prepared by a practical Chemist having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the Public as an external application for the diseases for which is is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers and all who have tried it to be the best application ever used. This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the Public that I send it forth as the grand remedial agent for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal, the horse, is subject

Many remedies have been offered to the Public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purposes for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable *horses, and are unwilling* to trust them to the care of designing and pretended Farriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by Dr. Beale being prevailed upon to allow this valuable Embrocation (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared and brought out to the public.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all Orders to Dr. EDMUND BEALE, &c.
602 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store, and by Store keepers generally. may 1, '67-6m.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angeles, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old. This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native wine. Being the pure juice of the grape produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N. Y.
Sold by JOHN REED, Druggist, Huntingdon. se18

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

"OWN MAKE."

After more than *five years* experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. Every lady who has not given them a trial should do so without further delay.

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts made to order altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and be not deceived.—See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hands full line of good New York and Eastern made skirts at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.
WM. T. HOPKINS.

ap23-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. ERIE EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PITTSBURG EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M	P. M
5 13	.....	12 15	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	5 01	.....
5 20	.....	12 25	.....	Mt. Union,	10 09	4 55	.....
5 30	.....	12 40	.....	Mapleton,	.....	4 45	.....
5 40	.....	12 50	.....	Mill Creek,	10 51	4 36	.....
5 55	7 05	1 08	3 20	Huntingdon,	9 42	4 23	10 56
6 14	.....	1 30	.....	Petersburg,	9 27	4 04	.....
6 21	.....	1 40	.....	Barree,	10 20	3 55	.....
6 28	.....	1 50	.....	Spruce Creek,	9 13	3 48	.....
6 43	.....	2 05	.....	Birmingham,	.....	3 35	.....
6 48	7 54	2 15	4 10	Tyrone,	8 53	3 28	10 08
7 01	.....	2 27	.....	Tipton,	8 45	3 17	.....
7 07	.....	2 36	.....	Fostoria,	.....	3 12	.....
7 12	.....	2 42	.....	Bell's Mills,	8 35	3 03	.....
7 30	8 25	3 05	1 49	Altoona,	8 20	2 50	9 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M	P. M

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 12 01 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 16 A. M.

The CINCINNATI EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 4 10 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 23 P. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 P. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 00 P. M.

Oct. 7, 1867.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 16TH, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOMM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 4 40	LE 7 50	Huntingdon,	AR 9 30	AR 4 17
5 02	8 10	McConnellstown,	9 08	3 57
5 14	8 22	Pleasant Grove,	8 58	3 45
5 31	8 38	Marklesburg,	8 38	3 30
5 50	8 53	Coffee Run,	8 23	3 15
6 00	9 01	Rough & Ready,	8 13	3 08
6 10	9 12	Cove,	7 58	2 54
6 20	9 16	Fisher's Summit,	7 53	2 50
AR 6 38	AR 9 33		AR 7 35	LE 2 35
	LE 9 40	Saxton,		AR 2 26
	10 00	Riddlesburg,		2 08
	10 08	Hopewell,		2 00
	10 24	Piper's Run,		1 44
	10 42	Tatesville,		1 10
	10 55	Bloody Run,		1 07
	AR 11 05	Mount Dallas,		LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 6 40	LE 9 50	Saxton,	AR 7 30	AR 2 20
6 55	10 05	Coalmont,	7 15	2 10
7 00	10 10	Crawford,	7 10	2 10
AR 7 15	AR 10 20	Dudley,	LE 7 05	LE 2 05
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Oct. 23, 1867. JOHN McKILLIPS, Supt

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

APRIL 8, 1867.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8.10 and 9 35 A. M., and 2 10 and 9.00 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R. R. arriving at New York 5.00 and 10 10 A. M., & 1.40 5.30, 10 25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 00 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6.20 P. M., stops at all stations Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11.20 a m and 1.05 P M; Tamaqua at 9.15 A M., and 1 and 8.55 P M

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 00 P. M

Pottsville Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottsville at 6.30 a. m., returning leaves Philadelphia at 6.30 p m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A M., and 6.15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M.; Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3.15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8 A. M., Harrisburg, 9.25 a m, and Reading 1.20, 7 20 a. m., for Harrisburg, 11.22 a m for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE Season, Season, and EXCURSION TICKETS to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 60 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, April 8, 1867. *General Superintendent.*

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has removed his Music Store, to the second floor of Leister's building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABLER'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
may8,'67 Second floor of Leister's new brick building

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted, up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE, superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

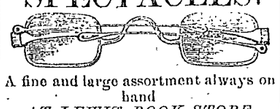
S. E. HENRY & CO.,

Are receiving all kinds of LUMBER, comprising all the different grades of

BOARDS, FRAME STUFF, JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, PLANK, WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER BOARDING, FENCING, RAILING, &c., &c., &c.

Which will be sold at prices at the mill, with freight loaded. no7

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wenner's and Howe's do. Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—Do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, *for sale at*

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THOMAS N. COLDER.

The undersigned having now entered into the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that he will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

THOS. N. COLDER.

Alexandria, Oct. 23. 1866-tf.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—Ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SPEAR'S PATENT

Fruit Preserving Solution,

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ALL KINDS OF

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c

Without Sugar, and without Expensive Sealing or Air-tight Jars.

One Bottle will Preserve 128 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine or Cider.

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

This Solution, when properly used, effectually prevents fermentation or decay of Fruits, and, by the most simple and inexpensive process every variety may be kept in a fresh and perfectly wholesome condition the year round. It is no new and uncertain experiment, but has been in practical use for the past eight years, yet has been, for the most part, kept from the public for the purpose of ascertaining the result of a series of experiments, all of which have proved the validity of all that is now confidently claimed for it.

Fruits preserved by this Solution are as good as the best "canned" fruits, while the use of the solution avoids the trouble of sealing, costly jars or cans, keeping from the air and light, frequent examinations, and the many other troubles and annoyances well known to every housekeeper.

Fresh native fruits the year round have become almost a household necessity, both on account of their healthfulness and as a luxury; and by the use of this solution this great luxury is within the reach of every family, rich or poor, in the land, as all kinds of fruit may be preserved, during pleasure at less than one-half the expense of any other method.

The solution is perfectly free from objection on the score of health. Professor Boehe, under date "U. S. Naval Laboratory, New York, September 14, 1864," says: "By direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, I have examined your Preserving Solution, and meats and fruits preserved by it. I have a high opinion of its value, and believe it can be used in the preservation of these articles in a fresh state for the army and navy very advantageously. The Solution is perfectly free from objection on the score of healthfulness."

Other certificates from distinguished chemists, confirming the above, can be seen and had where the solution is sold. It is claimed: